1.5 Environmental Impact Analysis Process

The National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended, and regulations promulgated by the Council on Environmental Quality established procedures for Federal agencies to use when preparing an EIS. A major emphasis of the EIS process is to promote public awareness of the proposed actions and provide opportunities for public involvement. An agency prepares an EIS in a series of steps: (1) soliciting comments from Federal and state agencies, stakeholders, Tribal Nation representatives, and the general public to assist in defining the proposed action, alternatives, and issues requiring analysis (a process known as *scoping*); (2) preparing a Draft EIS for public distribution and comment; (3) receiving and responding to agency and public comments on the Draft EIS; and (4) preparing a Final EIS that incorporates or summarizes (if the public comments are exceptionally voluminous) and responds to public comments on the Draft EIS.

The NWPA includes specific provisions relevant to this EIS. Under the NWPA, the Secretary is not required to consider in this EIS (1) the need for a geologic repository, (2) the time at which a repository could become available, and (3) alternatives to isolating spent nuclear fuel and high-level radioactive waste in a repository. The fourth provision addresses the issue of potential alternative sites by providing that the EIS does not need to consider any site other than Yucca Mountain for repository development [NWPA, Section 114(f)(2) and (3)]. DOE has focused the EIS analysis on two alternatives: (1) the Proposed Action of constructing, operating and *monitoring,* and eventually closing a repository at Yucca Mountain, and (2) the No-Action Alternative, which assumes that site characterization activities at Yucca Mountain would end, and that spent nuclear fuel would remain at commercial sites and spent nuclear fuel and high-level radioactive waste would remain at DOE facilities.

1.5.1 DRAFT EIS AND SUPPLEMENT TO THE DRAFT EIS PROCESS

1.5.1.1 Notice of Intent and Scoping Meetings

The EIS scoping process is intended to determine the scope and the significant issues to be analyzed in depth in the EIS. The scoping process should begin early and be open, and include public notice of public meetings and of the availability of environmental documents to inform those persons and agencies who might be interested in or affected by a proposed action.

On August 7, 1995, DOE published a Notice of Intent announcing that it would prepare an EIS for a proposed repository at Yucca Mountain, Nevada (60 *FR* 40164, August 7, 1995). To encourage broad participation by the public, before publishing the Notice of Intent DOE notified its stakeholders, the media, Congressional representatives, the Office of the Governor of Nevada, affected units of local government in the Yucca Mountain site vicinity, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, and other Federal agencies such as the Bureau of Land Management, National Park Service, and the Nuclear Waste Technical Review Board of its plans to prepare the EIS and its approach to the scoping process.

To reach minority and low-income communities, DOE contacted news publications and radio stations that tend to service these communities to notify them of the scoping meetings and the locations of available information. In addition, DOE met with 13 Native American tribes and organizations and provided them the same information. DOE invited public interest groups, transportation interests, industry and utility organizations, regulators, and members of the general public to participate in the process. The Department mailed a series of information releases to Yucca Mountain stakeholders notifying them of the opportunity to comment on the scope of the EIS; sent press releases and public service announcements to newspapers and television and radio stations; and made information about Yucca Mountain, the EIS, and the scoping process available on the Internet (at *www.ymp.gov*) and in public reading rooms around the country.

In 1995, DOE held 15 public scoping meetings across the country (DIRS 104630-YMP 1997, p. 7). More than 500 people submitted more than 1,000 comment documents during the 120-day public scoping period. DOE considered all comments—oral and written—it received during the scoping process and grouped them in categories in the *Summary of Public Scoping Comments Related to the Environmental Impact Statement for a Geologic Repository for the Disposal of Spent Nuclear Fuel and High-Level Radioactive Waste at Yucca Mountain, Nye County, Nevada* (DIRS 104630-YMP 1997, all).

PUBLIC SCOPING MEETING LOCATIONS

Sacramento, California
Denver, Colorado
College Park, Georgia (near Atlanta)
Boise, Idaho
Chicago, Illinois
Linthicum, Maryland (near Baltimore)
Kansas City, Missouri
Caliente, Nevada
Las Vegas, Nevada
Pahrump, Nevada
Reno, Nevada
Tonopah, Nevada
Troy, New York (near Albany)
Dallas, Texas
Salt Lake City, Utah

Several comments led to modifications in the scope of the EIS. The two most notable changes were the consideration of additional inventories such as the total projected inventory of spent nuclear fuel and high-level radioactive waste and other wastes that might require permanent isolation (see Section 1.5.1.2), and the addition of new Nevada transportation route alternatives. A number of commenters asked that the EIS discuss the history of the Yucca Mountain site characterization program and requirements of the NWPA; address DOE's responsibility to begin accepting waste in 1998 (including an analysis of the potential for receipt of spent nuclear fuel and high-level radioactive waste prior to the start of emplacement); describe the potential decisions that the EIS would support; and examine activities other than *construction, operation and monitoring,* and eventual closure of a repository at Yucca Mountain.

Other concerns raised by the public during scoping emphasized that DOE needed to ensure that the EIS thoroughly addresses the impacts of constructing and operating a geologic repository and related facilities (including the use of a rail line, heavy-haul truck routes, and intermodal transfer stations) on:

- Land uses in the Yucca Mountain vicinity (including consistency with existing land-use plans)
- Regional air quality and meteorology
- Geology (including the effects of earthquakes and volcanism and the potential for transport of radioactive and hazardous materials from the repository)
- Regional hydrology (including groundwater quality in Amargosa Valley, Ash Meadows, and Death Valley National Park)
- Biological resources (including postclosure effects on wildlife from potential increased surface temperatures)
- Health and safety (including past radiation exposures from activities at the Nevada Test Site for both pre- and postclosure periods)
- Long-term performance assessment for the repository (including an evaluation of the ability of the overall system to meet potential performance objectives, waste package performance and degradation given different thermal loads, *infiltration* rates, corrosion models, and other relevant factors)
- Sabotage and safeguards and security measures during waste transport and disposal

- Cultural and historic resources and *environmental justice*
- Socioeconomics
- *Mitigation* (including the mitigation of impacts from both routine operations and *accident* conditions)

DOE included discussions and analyses in the EIS that respond to these public issues and concerns.

DOE received many requests for more formal involvement in the EIS preparation process by representatives of the affected units of local government and Native American tribes. During the preparation of the EIS, DOE held discussions with a number of government agencies and other organizations to discuss issues of concern, obtain information for inclusion or analysis in the EIS, and initiate consultation or permit processes. DOE tasked (and funded) the American Indian Writers Subgroup to prepare a document setting forth Native American viewpoints and concerns regarding the repository and Yucca Mountain; that document (DIRS 102043-AIWS 1998, all) is quoted and referenced in the EIS. A similar opportunity was extended to the State of Nevada and the affected units of local government to prepare their own documents setting forth perspectives and views on a variety of issues of local and regional concern, which DOE agreed to incorporate by reference in the EIS. At the time the Draft EIS was issued, Nye County (DIRS 103099-Buqo 1999, all) had prepared such a document. In addition, other documents related to the Yucca Mountain region have been prepared in the past by several local government units including Clark, Lincoln, and White Pine Counties.

Some of the scoping comments raised issues and concerns that were not germane to the Proposed Action or the No-Action Alternative, such as the constitutional basis for waste disposal in Nevada. DOE acknowledged such issues and concerns in the summary of public scoping comments (DIRS 104630-YMP 1997, all), but did not analyze them in the EIS.

1.5.1.2 Additional Inventory Studies

The Proposed Action is to construct, operate and monitor, and eventually close a geologic repository for the disposal of 70,000 MTHM of spent nuclear fuel and high-level radioactive waste at Yucca Mountain. During the scoping period, DOE received many comments that noted the potential existence of more than 70,000 MTHM of these materials and encouraged DOE to evaluate the total projected inventory. For example, presently operating nuclear powerplants could generate approximately 105,000 MTHM of spent nuclear fuel eligible for disposal by 2046 if all currently operating commercial licenses were extended for 10 additional years. Recently approved license extensions have been for 20 years, but some plant licenses might not be extended. In addition, some commenters requested that the EIS evaluate the disposal of radioactive waste types that might require permanent isolation, such as Greater-Than-Class-C waste and Special-Performance-Assessment-Required waste. For these reasons, DOE has included in the EIS *cumulative impact* analysis an evaluation of the cumulative environmental impacts that could occur as a result of the disposal of all projected spent nuclear fuel and high-level radioactive waste and the disposal of quantities of Greater-Than-Class-C and Special-Performance-Assessment-Required waste in the Yucca Mountain Repository (see Chapter 8).

1.5.1.3 Additional Nevada Transportation Analyses

In response to public comments, DOE decided to analyze a fifth branch rail line and a fifth route for heavy-haul trucks in Nevada. The Department added analyses of the Caliente-Chalk Mountain branch rail line and the Caliente/Chalk Mountain route for heavy-haul trucks to the analyses of four rail corridors and four heavy-haul truck routes it had previously identified for potential transportation impacts in Nevada. Chapter 6 and Appendix J describe the transportation analyses. The U.S. Air Force opposes the use of

APPROXIMATE WASTE INVENTORIES
(Measurement methods differ among waste types)

Commercial spent nuclear fuel
- Projected total: 105,000 MTHM in 2046
- Current disposal plan: 63,000 MTHM (includes plutonium disposed of as mixed-oxide fuel)

DOE spent nuclear fuel
- Projected total: 2,500 MTHM
- Current disposal plan: 2,333 MTHM (one-third of the 7,000-MTHM total of DOE material proposed for disposal, which includes high-level radioactive waste)

High-level radioactive waste
- Projected total: 22,280 canisters (would include immobilized plutonium to be disposed of as stated in current disposal plans)
- Current disposal plan: 8,315 canisters (includes approximately one third of the surplus plutonium inventory)

Greater-Than-Class-C waste
- Projected total: 2,100 cubic meters
- Disposal evaluated in Chapter 8

Special-Performance-Assessment-Required waste
- Projected total: 4,000 cubic meters
- Disposal evaluated in Chapter 8

the Caliente-Chalk Mountain rail corridor and heavy-haul truck route because of national security concerns; at this time DOE regards these routes as nonpreferred alternatives.

1.5.1.4 Draft EIS Public Comment Process

On August 6, 1999, DOE issued the *Draft Environmental Impact Statement for a Geologic Repository for the Disposal of Spent Nuclear Fuel and High-Level Radioactive Waste at Yucca Mountain, Nye County, Nevada*. DOE made the document available in 38 reading rooms throughout the country, sent copies to those who requested them, and made an electronic copy available on the Internet. On the same day, the Department began a public comment period on the Draft EIS originally scheduled to end on February 9, 2000, and later extended until February 28, 2000. DOE accepted all comments on the Draft EIS, including written, oral, and electronic comments through August 31, 2001. DOE held public hearings in 21 locations across the country and throughout the State of Nevada and also held a hearing in Las Vegas to take comments from members of Native American Tribes in the region. More than 700 persons provided formal comments at those hearings. In total, DOE received more than 11,000 comments from more than 2,300 commenters on the Draft EIS.

Draft EIS Public Hearing Locations

Amargosa Valley, Nevada
Goldfield, Nevada
College Park (Atlanta), Georgia
Austin, Nevada
Boise, Idaho
Caliente, Nevada
Carson City, Nevada
Chicago, Illinois
Cleveland, Indiana
Crescent Valley, Nevada
Denver, Colorado
Ely, Nevada
Las Vegas, Nevada
Lincoln, Nebraska
Lone Pine, California
Pahrump, Nevada
Reno, Nevada
Salt Lake City, Utah
San Bernardino, California
St. Louis, Missouri
Washington, DC

DOE has prepared a Comment-Response Document (Volume III of this Final EIS) that addresses the issues raised during the public comment period. The Comment-Response Document contains each comment (as an individual comment or summarized with similar comments) and the DOE response to each comment. DOE has incorporated changes to the Draft EIS analysis resulting from the comments in this Final EIS.

1.5.1.5 Supplement to the Draft EIS

As DOE anticipated and described in the Draft EIS, the design for the proposed repository continued to evolve. To present the latest design information to *decisionmakers* and the public, on May 11, 2001, DOE issued the *Supplement to the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for a Geologic Repository for the Disposal of Spent Nuclear Fuel and High-Level Radioactive Waste at Yucca Mountain, Nye County, Nevada,* and began a 45-day public comment period on the Supplement. Based on requests from a variety of sources, the Department subsequently extended the comment period until July 6, 2001. In June, 2001, during a review of its administrative records, DOE discovered that it had inadvertently not sent the Supplement to the Draft EIS to about 700 stakeholders who had requested and received a copy of the Draft EIS. The Department announced this oversight (66 *FR* 34623; June 29, 2001), sent the Supplement to the Draft EIS to these stakeholders, and provided them an opportunity to submit comments during a separate 45-day comment period (June 29 to August 13, 2001). DOE has presented and responded to all comments on the Supplement to the Draft EIS received by August 31, 2001. All comments received after August 31, 2001, were responded to as time and resources permitted. However, all comments received after August 31, 2001, whether or not responded to, were considered by the Department. Based on this consideration, the Department concluded that none raised new issues not already reflected in timely comments and already considered.

The scope of the Supplement was limited to presenting the latest design information and presenting the expected environmental impacts that could result from the evolved design. DOE held three public hearings on the Supplement to the Draft EIS. The Department received approximately 1,900 written, oral, and electronic comments on the Supplement. The Final EIS incorporates the information from the Supplement. The Comment-Response Document (Volume III of this Final EIS) includes public comments on the Supplement, and responses to those comments. Changes to the analysis of the proposed repository project caused by those comments and responses are captured in Volumes I, II, and IV.

Supplement to the Draft EIS Public Hearing Locations

Amargosa Valley, Nevada
Las Vegas, Nevada
Pahrump, Nevada

1.5.2 CONFORMANCE WITH DOCUMENTATION REQUIREMENTS

DOE has performed formal documented reviews of data to identify gaps, inconsistencies, omissions, or other conditions that would cause data to be suspect or unusable.

DOE planned analyses to ensure consistency and thoroughness in the environmental studies conducted for this EIS. DOE has also used configuration control methods to ensure that EIS inputs are current, correct, and appropriate, and that outputs reflect the use of appropriate inputs.

All work products for this EIS have undergone documented technical, editorial, and managerial reviews for adequacy, accuracy, and conformance to project and DOE requirements. Work products related to impact analyses (for example, calculations, data packages, and data files) have also undergone formal technical and managerial reviews. Calculations (manual or computer-driven) generated to support impact analyses have been verified in accordance with project management procedures.

1.5.3 RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL DOCUMENTS

A number of completed, in-preparation, or proposed DOE National Environmental Policy Act documents relate to this EIS. In addition, other Federal agencies have prepared related EISs. Consistent with Council on Environmental Quality regulations that implement the National Environmental Policy Act, DOE has used information from these documents in its analysis and has incorporated this material by reference as appropriate throughout this EIS. Table 1-1 lists the documents that formed a basis for decisions associated with a geologic disposal program and investigation of Yucca Mountain as a potential repository site; these include the EIS for Management of Commercially Generated Radioactive Waste (DIRS 104832-DOE 1980, all), the Surplus Plutonium Disposition EIS (DIRS 118979-DOE 1999, all), and the Yucca Mountain Site Environmental Assessment (DIRS 100136-DOE 1986, all).

Table 1-1. National Environmental Policy Act documents and Records of Decision related to the proposed Yucca Mountain Repository[a] (page 1 of 3).

Document	Material type	Relationship to Yucca Mountain Repository EIS
Nuclear materials activities		
Final EIS, Management of Commercially Generated Radioactive Waste (DIRS 104832-DOE 1980, all)	Commercial SNF; DOE SNF and HLW	Examines different disposal alternatives. ROD documented DOE decision to pursue geologic disposal for SNF and HLW.
EA, Yucca Mountain Site, Nevada Research and Development Area (DIRS 100136-DOE 1986, all)	Commercial SNF; DOE SNF and HLW	Examines impacts of site characterization activities and possible geologic repository at Yucca Mountain.
Final Supplemental EIS, Defense Waste Processing Facility, Savannah River Site, Aiken, South Carolina (DIRS 103191-DOE 1994, all)	HLW	Examines impacts of constructing and operating DWPF, which processes HLW at SRS. SRS HLW could be eligible for repository disposal.
Final EIS, Waste Management, Savannah River Site (DIRS 103207-DOE 1995, all)	HLW	Examines impacts of managing five types of waste (including liquid HLW) at SRS over 10 years. SRS HLW could be eligible for repository disposal.
Final EIS, Interim Management of Nuclear Materials at the Savannah River Site (DIRS 103209-DOE 1995, all)	HLW	Examines impacts of stabilization and interim storage of plutonium, uranium, and other nuclear materials. SRS SNF and HLW could be eligible for repository disposal.
Final EIS, Management of Spent Nuclear Fuel from the K-Basins at the Hanford Site, Richland, Washington (DIRS 103213-DOE 1996, all)	DOE SNF	Examines impacts of managing SNF in K-Basins at Hanford. Hanford SNF could be eligible for repository disposal.
Draft EIS, Completion of the West Valley Demonstration Project and Closure or Long-Term Management of Facilities at the Western New York Nuclear Service Center (DIRS 101729-DOE 1996, all)	HLW	Examines impacts of solidifying liquid HLW obtained from reprocessing commercial SNF. WVDP HLW could be eligible for repository disposal.
Final EIS, Proposed Nuclear Weapons Nonproliferation Policy Concerning Foreign Research Reactor Spent Nuclear Fuel (DIRS 101812-DOE 1996, all)	DOE SNF	Examines impacts of managing SNF from foreign research reactors in accordance with U.S. policy to reduce nuclear weapons proliferation. SNF from foreign research reactors stored at SRS and INEEL could be eligible for repository disposal.
Final EIS, Hanford Site Tank Waste Remediation System (DIRS 103214-DOE 1996, all)	HLW	Examines impacts of long-term management and disposal of Hanford tank waste, including HLW. Hanford HLW could be eligible for repository disposal.
Final EIS, Surplus Plutonium Disposition (DIRS 118979-DOE 1999, all)	Plutonium	Examines the alternatives for and impacts of disposition of surplus plutonium and of using mixed oxide fuel in six reactors. Ultimate disposition of the plutonium could involve repository disposal.
Draft EIS, Idaho High-Level Waste and Facilities Disposition (DIRS 155100-DOE 1999, all)	HLW	Examines impacts of treatment, storage, and disposal of INEEL HLW and facilities disposition. INEEL HLW could be eligible for repository disposal.
Final EIS, Savannah River Site Spent Nuclear Fuel Management (DIRS 156897-DOE 2000, all)	DOE SNF	Examines impact of several technologies for management of SNF at SRS, including placing these materials in forms suitable for ultimate disposition. Information from this EIS aids the study of packaging, transportation, and disposition of SNF.

Table 1-1. National Environmental Policy Act documents and Records of Decision related to the proposed Yucca Mountain Repository[a] (page 2 of 3).

Document	Material type	Relationship to Yucca Mountain Repository EIS
Nuclear materials activities (continued)		
Record of Decision (62 *FR* 1095; January 8, 1997) and the Second Record of Decision (62 *FR* 23770; May 1, 1997) for a Container System for the Management of Naval Spent Nuclear Fuel Final EIS (DIRS 101941-USN 1996, all)	DOE SNF	Evaluates potential impacts of using alternative container systems for management of naval SNF following examination at INEEL. Naval SNF processed and stored at INEEL could be eligible for repository disposal. DOE used information from this EIS to estimate impacts from manufacture of disposal containers and shipping casks.
Supplement Analysis for a Container System for the Management of DOE Spent Nuclear Fuel Located at INEEL (DIRS 103230-DOE 1999, all)	DOE SNF	Determines the use of a multipurpose canister or comparable system for the management of DOE SNF at INEEL that might be suitable for shipment using existing transportation casks.
Record of Decision for a Multi-Purpose Canister or Comparable System for Idaho National Engineering and Environmental Laboratory Spent Nuclear Fuel (64 *FR* 23825; May 4, 1999)	DOE SNF	Determines that multi-purpose canisters or comparable systems will be used for loading, storage, and transportation outside the State of Idaho of most DOE SNF located at INEEL.
Generic Environmental Impact Statement for License Renewal of Nuclear Plants, Main Report, Final Report NUREG-1437 (DIRS 101899-NRC 1996, all; DIRS 101900-NRC 1996, all) and the Draft Supplement for the Generic Environmental Impact Statement for License Renewal of Nuclear Plants, Addendum 1 (DIRS 148185-NRC 1999, all)	Commercial SNF	Addresses the cumulative impacts of transportation of commercial spent nuclear fuel in the vicinity of the proposed repository at Yucca Mountain, Nevada, and the impacts of transporting higher-burnup fuel.
Record of Decision for the Treatment and Management of Sodium-Bonded Spent Nuclear Fuel (65 *FR* 56565; September 19, 2000)	Sodium-bonded SNF	Determines that electrometallurgical processing will be used to treat sodium-bonded SNF other than SNF from Fermi-1.
Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Construction and Operation of an Independent Spent Nuclear Fuel Storage Installation on the Reservation of the Skull Valley Band of Goshute Indians and the Related Transportation Facility in Tooele County, Utah (DIRS 152001-NRC 2000, all).	Commercial SNF	The proposal of Private Fuel Storage, L.L.C. (PFS) to construct and operate an independent spent fuel storage installation on the Reservation of the Skull Valley Band of Goshute Indians.
Programmatic examination of waste management		
Record of Decision (DIRS 103205-DOE 1995, all) for the Final Programmatic EIS, Spent Nuclear Fuel Management and Idaho National Engineering Laboratory Environmental Restoration and Waste Management Programs (DIRS 101802-DOE 1995, all)	DOE SNF	Examines programmatic impacts of storage of DOE SNF that could be eligible for repository disposal. In the associated ROD, DOE decided where DOE SNF would be managed.
Final Programmatic EIS, Storage and Disposition of Weapons-Usable Fissile Materials (DIRS 103215-DOE 1996, all)	DOE SNF and HLW	Examines impacts of long-term storage of plutonium and highly enriched uranium at several DOE sites. Spent mixed-oxide fuel and immobilized plutonium could be eligible for repository disposal.

Table 1-1. National Environmental Policy Act documents and Records of Decision related to the proposed Yucca Mountain Repository[a] (page 3 of 3).

Document	Material type	Relationship to Yucca Mountain Repository EIS
Programmatic examination of waste management (continued)		
Final Programmatic EIS, Managing Treatment, Storage, and Disposal of Radioactive and Hazardous Waste (DIRS 101816-DOE 1997, all)	HLW	Examines impacts of managing five types of waste at DOE sites. Examines storage of HLW canisters and transportation of HLW canisters between DOE sites and Yucca Mountain.
Final EIS, Nevada Test Site and Off-Site Locations in the State of Nevada (DIRS 101811-DOE 1996, all)		Examines potential impacts of future mission activities at NTS. DOE used information from NTS EIS for Yucca Mountain site description and environmental impacts of NTS waste management activities. Cumulative impact analysis included activities analyzed in NTS EIS.
Regional description and cumulative impact information		
Final EIS, Withdrawal of Public Lands for Range Safety and Training Purposes at Naval Air Station Fallon, Nevada (DIRS 148199-USN 1998, all)		Examines impacts of land withdrawal around Naval Air Station Fallon. Repository EIS analysis of cumulative impacts considered proposed actions at Naval Air Station Fallon.
Legislative EIS for Nellis Air Force Range Renewal (DIRS 103472-USAF 1999, all)		Examines impacts of renewal of land withdrawal for Nellis Air Force Range. Yucca Mountain site is partly on range, and Repository EIS considers proposed actions at Nellis in its cumulative impacts analysis.
Proposed Caliente Management Framework Plan Amendment and FEIS for the Management of Desert Tortoise Habitat (DIRS 103080-BLM 1999, all)		Examines the implementation of BLM management goals and actions for the administration of the desert tortoise habitat in Lincoln County, Nevada.
Final EIS for the Cortez Pipeline Gold Deposit (DIRS 103078-BLM 1996, all)		Examines potential for impacts from mining-related activities at a location in north central Nevada.
EA, Pipeline Infiltration Project (DIRS 103081-BLM 1999, all)		Examines potential for impacts from mining-related activities at a location in north central Nevada.
Final Legislative Environmental Impact Statement, Timbisha Shoshone Homeland (DIRS 154121-DOI 2000, all)		Examines the potential for impacts from creating a Timbisha Shoshone Tribal reservation in and around Death Valley National Park.
Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Proposed Relocation of Technical Area 18 Capabilities and Materials (DIRS 156910-DOE 2001, all)		Evaluates the environmental impacts associated with relocating the TA-18 capabilities and materials (presently located at Los Alamos) to each of four alternative sites, including NTS.

a. Abbreviations: BLM = Bureau of Land Management; DOE = U.S. Department of Energy; DOI = Department of the Interior; DWPF = Defense Waste Processing Facility; EA = environmental assessment; EIS = environmental impact statement; HLW = high-level radioactive waste; INEEL = Idaho National Engineering and Environmental Laboratory; NTS = Nevada Test Site; ROD = Record of Decision; SNF = spent nuclear fuel; SRS = Savannah River Site; WVDP = West Valley Demonstration Project.